	Yes	No
High voltage warning signs posted		
Overcurrent protection		
1. Conductors and equipment protected from overcurrent	___	___
2. Cartridge fuses on circuits over 150 volts to ground	___	___
3. Overcurrent devices accessible to employees	___	___
4. Overcurrent devices located away from physical damage or combustibles	___	___
5. Breakers indicate whether open (off) or closed (on)	___	___
6. Feeders and branch circuits over 600 volts have short-circuit protection	___	___
Grounding		
1. Neutral conductor grounded on 3-wire DC systems	___	___
2. Path to ground permanent and continuous	___	___
3. Metal cable trays, metal raceways and metal enclosures for conductors grounded	___	___
4. Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment grounded	___	___
5. Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of cord- and plug-connected equipment grounded	___	___
6. Fixed equipment, grounding conductors in same raceway, cable or cord, as circuit conductor	___	___
7. Equipment grounding conductor separate from circuit conductors for DC currents	___	___
Wiring Methods		
1. Metal raceways, cable armor and other metal enclosure make continuous electric conductor	___	___
2. So connected to all boxes, fittings and cabinets as to provide electrical continuity	___	___
3. 600 volt or less temporary wiring used only during/for remodeling, maintenance or repair	___	___
4. Temporary wiring use limited to 90 days	___	___
5. Feeders originate in distribution center	___	___
6. Conductors run as multi-conductor cord cable assemblies	___	___
7. Open conductors on insulators not more than 10 feet apart	___	___
8. Branch circuits originate in power outlet or panelboard	___	___
9. Open conductors fastened at ceiling height every 10 feet	___	___
10. Grounding type receptacles	___	___
11. Branch circuits contain separate equipment grounding conductor	___	___
12. Receptacles electrically connected to grounding connector	___	___
13. Bare conductors and earth returns avoided	___	___
14. Disconnecting switches or plug connectors on ungrounded conductors	___	___
15. Lamps protected from accidental contact or breakage	___	___
16. Flexible cords and cables protected from accidental damage	___	___
17. Sharp corners and projections avoided	___	___
18. Flexible cords and cables protected against damage	___	___
Flexible nonmetallic tubing		
1. In dry locations not exposed to severe physical damage	___	___
2. Tubing in continuous lengths not exceeding 15 feet and secured to surface by straps at intervals not exceeding 4 feet 6 inches	___	___
Cabinets, boxes and fittings		
1. Conductors entering boxes, cabinets or fittings protected from abrasion	___	___
2. Openings effectively closed	___	___
3. Unused openings effectively closed	___	___
4. Pull boxes, junction boxes and fittings provided with covers	___	___
5. Metal covers grounded	___	___
6. Outlet boxes have cover face plates	___	___
7. Outlet boxes with flexible cords provided with bushings or smooth, well-rounded surfaces	___	___
Pull/junction boxes over 600 volts		
1. Covers permanently marked “HIGH VOLTAGE”	___	___
2. Marking readily visible and legible	___	___